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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/685,282	10/14/2003	Ying Sun	J&J-5043CIP	4927
27777	7590 08/24/2006		EXAMINER	
PHILIP S.		MENDEZ, MANUEL A		
JOHNSON & JOHNSON ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW BRUN	ISWICK, NJ 08933-70	3763		
			DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/685,282	SUN ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Manuel Mendez	3763
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	lely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 Mar</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or		
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the objected drawing sheet(s) including the correction and the objected to by the Examiner 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 11)	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0106,0305,1005.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fahim in view of Crisp et al., and in further view of Sage et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,935,598), Joshi, Muller et al., Phipps, and in further view of Ledger et al., Crawford et al., or EP 0337642.

The Fahim patent discloses a method of treating acne on the skin, the method comprising applying to the skin electrochemically generated zinc ions. More specifically, in columns 3, lines 9-17, the specification states:

Insofar as known prior to the present discovery, it was not known that a combination of zinc ions and to escorbic acid would reduce the rate at which setum is secreted and that if it was applied with ultrasonic vibrations that it would stimulate the production of collagen in the treatment of some scars. Nor was it known that a combination of zinc ions and ascorbic acid could give 15 rise to a synergistic combination useful in killing the normal microflots found in the pilosebaceous ducts.

The Fahim patent does not disclose the use of an apparatus having an anode comprising of zinc. However, the application of zinc ions using a device having an

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anode comprising zinc is conventional in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Crisp et al. The Crisp et al., patent discloses an electrolytic device and teaches the use of an anode comprising zinc.

Based on the teachings of Crisp et al., for a person of ordinary skill in the art, modifying the teachings of the Fahim patent with the use of the electrolytic apparatus of Crisp et al., would have been considered obvious in view of the conventionality of the use of electrolytic apparatuses to treat skin with zinc ions.

Additionally, Sage et al., patent does not specifically disclose a power source producing a current density of less than .1 mA/cm(2). However, power sources with said output are conventional in the art as evidenced by Muller et al. The teachings of Muller et al., clearly demonstrate that the use of electrical generators having current densities between .05 and .25 is well known in the art. Accordingly, for a person of ordinary skill in the art, it would be obvious to modify the power supply of Sage et al. with a power supply capable of outputting current densities within the range in question. Conclusively, such substitution would have been considered an obvious design alternative.

Finally, the Ledger et al., Phipps, Crawford et al., or EP 0337642, individually or in combination at least suggest the conventionality of designing an apparatus wherein both the first conductive electrode and the second conductive electrode are in ionic communication with the carrier. Accordingly, for a person of ordinary skill in the art, modifying the apparatus disclosed by Sage et al., with a first conductive electrode

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and a second conductive electrode in ionic communication would have been considered

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obvious in view of the proven conventionality of this enhancement.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Manuel Mendez whose telephone number is 703-272-

4977. The examiner can normally be reached on 0730-1800 hrs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Mr. Nicholas D. Lucchesi can be reached on 571-272-4977. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Manuel Mendez Primary Examiner

Primary Exami

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MM